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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1961





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EASTLEIGH

Printed at the Eastleigh Printing Works, 26a, High Street, Eastleigh, Hants

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1961

---

### *Medical Officer of Health :*

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

CHARLES E. JAMES, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS

### *District Public Health Inspectors :*

(a), (b), D. L. LANE

(a), (b), R. P. MONGAN

(a), (b), L. J. ROBERTS (From March, 1961)

### *Assistant Rodent Officer :*

L. G. TOPP

### *Chief Clerk :*

\* † ‡ Miss F. NASH

### *Housing Assistant :*

\* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY (Until March, 1961)

G. F. AUSTIN (From April, 1961)

### *Departmental Clerks :*

Mrs. S. A. NEVE (Until August, 1961)

\* † Mrs. M. KEWELL

Miss I. SELBY (From July, 1961)

\* † Miss L. JONES (From August, 1961)

### *Disinfector and Van Driver :*

K. CHAPLOW

### *Rodent Operators :*

J. CHESHIRE

F. TOPP (Until October, 1961)

C. BRIERLEY (From November, 1961)

- 
- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
  - (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
  - (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
  - (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
  - (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
  - (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institute of Public Health Engineers.*
  - \* *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
  - † *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
  - ‡ *Teachers. Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

## BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Eastleigh



*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1961.

### Population

The mid-year population in 1961, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General following upon the National Census in the earlier part of the year, was 37,170, some 550 less than the estimate given for the year 1960. In the ten year period between 1951 and 1961 the population increased by 6,760 of which 2,194 was attributable to natural increase and 4,566 to movement of population into the Borough.

### Births

Live births totalled 629—nine more than in 1960.

The crude birth rate of 16.92 per 1,000 population showed little change over the previous two years. The adjusted birth rate, i.e., corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor—was 15.92, as compared with the provisional figure for England and Wales of 17.4 per 1,000, a similar differential to that in 1960.

The number of illegitimate births increased by a further three to 21.

### Deaths

Total deaths of 373 remained at substantially the same level as 1960; the crude death rate being 10.03 per thousand population. The adjusted death rate of 11.24 per 1,000 continues to be slightly below the national figure of 12.00 per 1,000.

The number of infant deaths under one year of age, was again 12. The infant mortality rate of 19.07 per 1,000 live births is little altered, as is the figure of 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales.

Still births decreased by two to 10, the rate of 15.65 per 1,000 total births being 3.05 per 1,000 less than in the country as a whole.

## Infectious Disease

The notified incidence of infectious disease was low, with the exception of Measles, which was again prevalent in the first six months of the year.

There were again no cases of Diphtheria or of Poliomyelitis.

The numbers immunised against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis, showed modest increases.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1937-1961

Year	Area	Population	Number of Inhabited Houses	Rateable Value at 31st March	Product of Penny Rate, Year to 31st March
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	£ 180,466	£ 554
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604
1939	6,320	a 26,360 b 26,770	7,799	167,456	674
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609
1958	6,320	34,460	10,818	388,133	1,546
1959	6,320	36,480	11,201	409,596	1,649
1960	6,320	37,720	11,496	461,989	1,864
1961	6,320	37,170	11,739	480,275	1,948

a - For calculation of Birth Rates.

b - For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases



# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1937-1961

Year	Population	STILL BIRTHS			LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		Number		Rates	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants		
		Total	Illegitimate		Illegitimate per cent. of total	Total Births per 1,000 Inhabitants		No.	No.	
1937	25,810	428	10	2.33	16.58	20	46.72	287	11.1	
1938	26,090	379	9	2.37	14.52	11	29.02	260	9.96	
1939	<i>a</i> 26,360 <i>b</i> 26,770	404	9	2.22	15.32	16	39.6	273	10.19	
1940	27,240	438	9	2.05	16.07	24	54.05	359	12.9	
1936-40	26,066	404	9.0	2.23	15.52	18.2	45.05	287.4	11.02	
1941	27,290	374	14	3.74	13.7	19	49.86	314	11.5	
1942	27,140	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	270	9.94	
1943	26,650	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	278	10.43	
1944	27,180	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	35.36	311	11.44	
1945	27,200	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	332	12.2	
1941-45	27,092	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	301.0	11.11	
1946	28,280	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	327	11.56	
1947	29,170	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	321	11.0	
1948	30,620	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	315	10.29	
1949	29,980	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	343	11.44	
1950	30,440	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	317	10.4	
1946-50	29,698	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	324.6	10.93	
1951	30,410	563	21	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	343	11.28	
1952	30,520	493	12	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	316	10.36	
1953	30,670	520	15	2.88	16.95	11	21.15	333	10.86	
1954	31,210	512	14	2.73	16.41	17	33.2	334	10.7	
1955	31,990	509	17	3.34	15.91	11	21.61	348	10.87	
1951-55	30,960	519	15.8	3.04	16.77	12.4	23.87	335	10.81	
1956	32,860	589	18	3.05	17.92	9	15.28	334	10.16	
1957	33,840	590	22	3.73	17.43	20	33.89	318	9.4	
1958	34,460	556	21	3.78	16.14	7	12.59	362	10.51	
1959	36,480	603	15	2.48	16.53	10	16.58	323	8.85	
1960	37,720	620	18	2.90	16.44	12	19.36	371	9.84	
1956-60	35,072	592	19	3.19	16.89	11.6	19.54	342	9.75	
1961	37,170	629	21	3.34	16.92	12	19.07	373	10.03	

*a* - For calculation of Birth Rates.

*b* - For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

## SECTION 1

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population				37,170				
LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total					
Total	331	298	629	}	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	16.92		
Legitimate	320	288	608					
Illegitimate	11	10	21					
Comparability Factor			0.94					
Adjusted Birth Rate			15.92					
STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total					
Total	7	3	10	}	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	15.65		
Legitimate	7	2	9					
Illegitimate	—	1	1					
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—639								
DEATHS	Male	Female	Total					
	213	160	373	}	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population	10.03		
Comparability Factor			1.12					
Adjusted Death Rate			11.24					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).								
				Deaths			Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	
No. 30—Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion				—	—			
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :								
				Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate				10	2	12		
Illegitimate				—	—	—		
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—								
				Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate				5	2	7		
Illegitimate				—	—	—		
Deaths of Infants under one week of age :								
				Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate				5	1	6		
Illegitimate				—	—	—		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :								
All infants per 1,000 live births						19.07		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						19.73		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						—		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						11.13		
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						9.54		
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						25.03		
England and Wales—(Provisional figures of the Registrar-General)								
BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)						17.4		
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)						18.7		
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)						12.0		
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)						21.4		

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH**  
Registrar-General's Short List

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i> 1961	<i>Total</i> 1960	<i>Total</i> 1959
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	—	—	—	1	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	1	1	1	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	1
8. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	—	—	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	2	3	5	13	9
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	17	2	19	14	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	1	5	6	9	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	3	3	4	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	15	10	25	36	31
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	1	—	1	1	2
16. Diabetes .....	2	2	4	4	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	35	28	63	49	54
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	58	27	85	87	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	7	8	15	19	8
20. Other heart disease .....	9	30	39	46	33
21. Other circulatory disease .....	3	4	7	11	18
22. Influenza .....	1	—	1	—	6
23. Pneumonia .....	13	11	24	12	18
24. Bronchitis .....	20	2	22	14	14
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	1	3	1	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	4	2	6	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	1	1	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	2	3	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	—	1	2	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .....	5	1	6	5	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	11	13	24	26	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	3	—	3	8	7
34. All other accidents .....	1	2	3	3	1
35. Suicide .....	1	2	3	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>323</b>

## Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, e.g. in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the five year period 1953-1957.

Ref. No.		1961		1953-57	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	373	100	1,665	100
18-20	Heart Disease .....	139	37.3	541	32.5
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	63	16.9	245	14.7
10-14	Cancer .....	58	15.6	301	18.0
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	50	13.4	184	11.0
		310	83.2	1,271	76.2

Of the 373 deaths at all ages in 1961, 310, or 83.2 per cent, were attributed to these causes. In the five year period 1948-53 the proportion of deaths attributed was 72.18 per cent. There has been a slow irregular progression over the decade. The irregularity is less than might be expected from the quite large annual fluctuations in the proportion of deaths from the separate groups of causes. For example, deaths from respiratory disease were responsible for 13.4 per cent. of deaths in 1961, but only 7.3 per cent. in 1960; deaths from heart disease were responsible for 41 per cent. of deaths in 1960, but only 29 per cent. in 1959, and cancer deaths responsible for 20.5 per cent. of deaths in 1960, declined to 15.6 per cent. in 1961.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Coronary Disease	44	46	54	60	56	54	81	55	87	85
Other Heart Conditions	56	51	56	59	51	54	75	41	65	54
Total Heart Conditions	100	97	110	119	107	108	156	96	152	139
Cancer, Lung	12	12	7	8	12	10	16	14	14	19

From the above table it will be noted that while the number of deaths from other heart conditions has relapsed to the average level of 1953-57, the number of deaths attributable to coronary disease remains at the same high level as 1960. Even more dramatic is the increase in the number of deaths to 19 due to cancer of the lung—35 per cent. more than in 1959 and 1960 and 94 per cent. above the average level of 1953-57.



## Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Congenital conditions	6	1	1	1	2	1
Immaturity - -	2	2	-	-	-	-
Circulatory collapse -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Respiratory infection -	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Inhalation of feed -	1	-	-	-	-	1
	12	4	2	1	2	3

## Population

Mid-Year	Increase / Decrease in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	340	183	357	
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	
1957-58	620	233	387	
1958-59	2,020	237	1,783	
1959-60	1,240	264	976	
1960-61	1,550	256		806
<b>1951-61</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>4,566</b>	

The estimates, which had been fluctuating rather widely between 1956 and 1960, have been subjected to the corrective influence of the 1961 census.

## SECTION II

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

**Laboratory Facilities**

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphates and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analysis of water, sewage, etc.

**Ambulance Facilities**

The Ambulance Service, organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings* — Superintendent Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Queen's Road, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*—Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*—Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 228).

*Hospital Car Service.*—The transport to and from Hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the Hospital which the patient is to attend.

### **Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery**

Combined midwifery and general nursing services were provided in the Chandler's Ford area by three nurses resident therein.

The remainder of the Borough was covered by two whole-time midwives and three whole-time general nurses.

The relevant addresses and telephone numbers are :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>	<i>Approximate area served</i>
Miss Rea, 5, Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 2107	Chandler's Ford
Miss Simpson, 5, Castle Lane, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 2107	Chandler's Ford
Mrs. Evans, 20, Belmont Road, Chandler's Ford	Eastleigh 4516	Attached to practices of Drs. Bovett and Watson
Mrs. Millen, 14, Bellevue Road, Eastleigh	Eastleigh 2318	Eastleigh
Mrs. Emery, 1, Colchester Avenue, Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 2540	Bishopstoke and Allbrook
Miss Cooper, 13, Ruskin Road, Eastleigh	Eastleigh 2096	Allbrook
Miss E. M. Marshall, 100, Fair Oak Road, Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 2184	Bishopstoke
Miss M. E. Marshall, 100, Fair Oak Road, Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 2184	Eastleigh

### **Health Visiting**

Five Health Visitors, four of them with varying commitments outwith the Borough acted as school nurses and provided the staff of clinics and immunisation sessions at schools, as well as being advisers on health matters to the family in the home environment.



The appropriate Health Visitor is indicated below :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>	<i>Approximate area served</i>
Miss E. Mitchell, 13, Chalcington Road, Chandler's Ford	Chandler's Ford 2321	Part Central Eastleigh
Miss D. C. Ashton, 16, Downs Park Avenue, Totton, Southampton	Totton 3310	Part Central Eastleigh Allbrook
Miss H. G. Pascoe, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Bishopstoke
Miss E. M. Pritchard, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Part Chandler's Ford
Mrs. C. E. Watts, "The Spruces," Hook Road, Ampfield.	Chandler's Ford 3733	Part Chandler's Ford

### Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone: Eastleigh 2558).

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registrations were operative during the year in respect of :—

Miss D. G. Dixon, at St. Nicholas Church Hall, North Stoneham.

Mrs. J. Keast, at The Hall, Eastleigh Hotel, Market Street,  
Eastleigh.

Mrs. P. M. Tidball, 18, Guest Road, Bishopstoke (*ceased April*).

### Junior Training Centre

The Centre at Tankerville, Romsey Road, continued the daily care from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally sub-normal persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

### Welfare of the Elderly

#### *County Council Services*

1. *Welfare Officer*.—The appointment of a special visitor and advisor to the elderly was continued. The purpose is to maintain at home, all those who can, to their own advantage, be so maintained through the support of available services.

Enquiries should be directed to:—

Mrs. S. Abraham, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.  
(Telephone : Eastleigh 3025).

Or at :

12, Goldsmith Road, Eastleigh. (Telephone : Eastleigh 2433).

2. A purpose built home for the residential accommodation of old people under Part III of the National Assistance Act, designated "Fleming House" is situated at Heron Square, within the Borough Council's first post-war housing estate. It has accommodation for 50 old persons.

### *Voluntary Services*

These include :—

- (a) old established organisations of the elderly for the elderly, holding regular meetings and undertaking a certain amount of social work among their members ;
- (b) Old People's Welfare Committees offering club facilities and some home visiting to the elderly in specific neighbourhoods ;
- (c) assistance in specific matters from numerous organisations prepared to lend a special hand to the elderly.
- (d) Eastleigh Old People's Welfare Committee which maintains an All Day Club providing meals on several days per week, as well as organising chiropody and transport services ;
- (e) Women's Voluntary Service—operating on behalf of the Borough Council and County Council, a meals on wheels service, and providing a battery exchange and repairs collection depot for hearing aid on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board.

### **Treatment Centres and Clinics**

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on pages 16 and 17.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES	FEMALES
Winchester	Out-Patient Annexe, Royal Hampshire County Hospital 44, Bullar Street	Saturdays 11 a.m. to 12 noon	Mondays 2-3
Southampton		Monday to Friday, 9-12 ; 5-7 Saturdays 9-12 by appointment only	Mondays 12-1 Tuesdays 2-7 Thursdays 3-7 Fridays 2-4
	46, Bullar Street	—	

## TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare -	Ritchie Hall, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford	Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Old Methodist Church Hall, Brownhill Road, Chandler's Ford -	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	Church of St. Martin-in-the-Wood, Queens Road, Chandler's Ford -	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic -	Child Welfare -	St. Mary's Church Hall, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke -	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare -	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Clinic -	Supervision of expectant mothers -	Red House, Romsey Road	1st Monday, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Relaxation Clinic -	Preparation for confinement -	Red House, Romsey Road	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays and Thursdays, 9.30-12	Hampshire County Council
Dental Clinic -	Dental treatment of School children -	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Monday to Friday	Hampshire County Council

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Immunisation Clinic -	Protection of children against Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Speech Clinic -	Correction of speech defects -	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays and Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic -	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays 9.30-12; 2-4 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control -	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 1.30-3.30 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association
Physical Medicine Centre - -	Exercises. Ultra-violet / infra-red radiation and massage. Adults; Children - -	Desborough Road - -	Monday to Friday, 9-12.30; 1.30-5 Saturdays, 9-12 Thursdays a.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Chest Clinic -	Examination and supervision of chest conditions including actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke - -	Mondays, 2-4.30 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Junior Training	Care and training of the mentally subnormal	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh - -	Monday to Friday, 9.30-3.30	Hampshire County Council



## Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 10.15 to 12.30 ; 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5 to 8 ; and Wednesday 1.0 to 4.30 p.m.

## Hospitals

*General.*—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, General Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton, and the Mount Hospital, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh.

*Isolation.*—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis at the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangements with the hospital, or via the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No.: Winchester 5151, extension 129), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No.: Southampton 25117).

## Maternity and Nursing Homes

*Hospital Service.*—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

*Private.*—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

## Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

## Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

## Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted inter-alia, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1961:—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets .....	29/5/34
Good Rule and Government .....	17/1/38
Sanitary Conveniences .....	5/8/38
Offensive Trades .....	20/10/38
Pleasure Grounds .....	31/12/47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27/5/50
Clean Food .....	8/6/50
Hackney Carriages .....	15/2/52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools .....	26/6/53
Buildings .....	3/9/53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to .....	12/11/56
Buildings, Amendment to .....	18/6/59
Derby Road Recreation Ground .....	25/10/60
Baths .....	26/4/61

## SECTION III

# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

## Measles

After a year of virtual absence in 1960, Measles was again prevalent in 1961, with 433 notified cases.

The three cases in 1960 were the beginning of the 1961 outbreak, which accumulated to a maximum in March, followed by a secondary peak in May and a rapid subsidence with only occasional cases in June, July and August.

Jan.:	Feb.:	Mar.:	Apr.:	May:	June:	July:	Aug.:
17	35	157	90	117	9	1	7

The pattern of development varied in different parts of the Borough. The built-up of cases was relatively slow in Bishopstoke, which contributed the vast majority of the cases forming the secondary peak in May. Apart from the few cases in the North Ward, the incidence in the rest of the Borough had passed its maximum by the end of March.

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
North - - -	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	3
South - - -	6	-	16	12	4	-	-	-
East - - -	1	1	14	3	1	-	-	-
West - - -	1	3	41	23	3	-	-	-
Central - - -	-	2	13	6	-	-	-	-
Bishopstoke -	2	3	16	28	99	8	1	1
Chandler's Ford -	7	26	57	16	4	1	-	3

The relative distribution of cases in the various Wards in 1961 and preceding years is shown in the following table. This has followed essentially the same lines in 1958, 1959 and 1961.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B'stoke	C/Ford
1955	456	16.7	10.5	5.9	33.8	4.4	20.6	8.1
1956	158	5.0	32.9	3.2	13.9	1.9	13.3	29.8
1957	367	11.5	7.6	4.4	20.4	3.5	44.4	8.2
1958	312	4.2	8.7	3.8	11.5	4.5	27.9	39.4
1959	297	3.7	6.1	3.7	15.2	2.3	37.0	32.0
1961	433	2.5	8.8	4.6	16.4	4.9	36.5	26.3



The proportion of cases occurring at different ages is tabulated below:—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total 0-5	Total 5-10
1951	825	1.7	5.1	13.6	14.1	15.3	49.8	48.2
1955	456	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.5	14.0	48.0	50.9
1956	158	1.9	8.2	10.1	10.8	13.3	44.3	51.9
1957	367	1.9	4.6	10.1	13.1	9.8	39.5	59.4
1958	312	1.3	7.7	10.9	12.2	13.1	45.2	52.2
<b>1957/58</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>
1959	297	2.3	7.7	10.1	9.8	15.2	45.1	52.2
1961	433	1.4	4.9	8.3	13.6	14.8	43.0	55.2

There was a consistent tendency for the younger children 0-1, 1-2, 2-3 to be less affected. Such a shift towards the older age groups is generally welcome in that the older child is better able to withstand the complications which may arise in this disease.

No deaths were attributed to Measles.

### Whooping Cough

The majority of Whooping Cough notifications were also concentrated in the first three months of the year. Five of the total of 16 were in respect of one family.

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated in 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) are held at the Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria Immunisation scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

It is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable. The Pertussis vaccine is available for separate primary immunisation or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without their being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The majority of children in the area receive their whooping cough immunisation in the form of Triple Antigen.

### Scarlet Fever

Three notifications of Scarlet Fever were received in 1961, as compared with two in 1960.

### Erysipelas

No case of Erysipelas was notified.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

All of the fifteen notifications of pyrexia were in respect of maternity home patients. The causation was attributed to:—

Cause	Number
Breast Condition ...	2
Urinary infection .....	2
Indeterminate .....	11

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

For the third successive year there were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

## **Pneumonia**

Ten notifications of pneumonia were received in 1961, a comparable incidence to that in 1959–1960, when there were 9 and 11 respectively.

All cases occurred in October and December and were widely distributed throughout the age range. Three were designated as of influenzal origin.

## **Poliomyelitis**

There was no case of Poliomyelitis in 1961.

## **Poliomyelitis Vaccination**

As with other immunisation procedures, the County Council are primarily responsible for arranging the availability of poliomyelitis vaccination, with the local administration of the Scheme devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Under these arrangements, poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to all persons in the priority groups designated by the Ministry of Health, i.e.:

- (a) All those who have not reached the age of 40.
- (b) All persons in the following special groups :—
  1. General practitioners.
  2. Ambulance staff.
  3. Hospital staff who come into contact with patients.
  4. Medical students.
  5. Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists and dental surgeons' chairside assistants.
  6. Practising nurses not working in hospitals.
  7. Public Health staff who may come into contact with poliomyelitis cases.
  8. The families of the above groups.
  9. Expectant mothers.
  10. Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.

Stocks of poliomyelitis vaccine were maintained at the Public Health Department, available for General Practitioners, Assistant County Medical Officers and Factory Doctors.

As from the 1st January, 1961, poliomyelitis vaccination with inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine was made available to anyone not included under these arrangements. This was not, however, an extension of the Local Health Authority Scheme, but an extension of

National Health Service facilities. Vaccination was to be carried out by the General Practitioner with vaccine obtained on prescription through the pharmaceutical service.

In the latter part of April it was affirmed that the vaccination programme should continue to employ inactivated vaccine. At the same time the Local Health Authority arrangements were extended to include the offer of a fourth dose to children at school or over 5 years, who had not reached the age of 12, and where a year had elapsed since their third injection.

Only the unstinting efforts of the clerical staff made it possible for all eligible school children to receive this fourth dose before the school year ended.

The national supply of vaccine became short in September but local stocks never became completely exhausted. This was followed in October by an announcement that the use of a Sabin vaccine—i.e. a modified live vaccine which can be given by mouth—was in favour, and would be made available as soon as the necessary arrangements had been made. However, the honours of oral vaccination were not to fall to 1961.

The numbers vaccinated since the inception of the scheme are tabulated below:—

Number at	Primary Course of Two Injections			Third Injections	Fourth Injections
	Children born 1943 onwards	Adults born 1933–42	Other Adults under 40		
31.12.58	4,347	72	—	112	—
31.12.59	7,780	2,426	—	7,523	—
31.12.60	8,454	2,581	1,032	10,366	—
31.12.61	9,317	2,705	1,835	12,180	2,799

### Dysentery

Two isolated cases of Dysentery were notified during the year.

### Diphtheria

There was again no case of Diphtheria.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

When the baby is 2½ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, or at a Child Welfare Clinic.



With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the School to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A)—page 28—are shown the numbers of children recorded as having received a course of primary immunisation or of having had a reinforcing injection during the year.

Primary immunisation under the age of 5 years continued to show progress on preceding years, the total number having increased by 25 per cent. since 1959. The number of school children who received primary immunisation is naturally less than in 1960, when a backlog from previous years was cleared.

The number of reinforcing injections was higher than for many years prior to 1960.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity.

### Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred.

### Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total		Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14	15 plus	
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33	62
1958	360	6	15	12	393	26	65
1959	440	10	14	23	487	29	73
1960	359	12	12	15	398	20	58
1961	387	29	16	9	441	34	62

RE-VACCINATION				
Year	Age		Total 0-14	15 plus
	2-4	5-14		
1949	1	2	3	—
1950	1	9	10	—
1951	6	23	29	—
1952	9	18	27	—
1953	2	13	15	46
1954	2	14	16	44
1955	5	16	21	50
1956	1	3	4	57
1957	5	21	26	84
1958	3	14	17	54
1959	6	18	24	62
1960	5	21	26	70
1961	11	16	27	88

The rate of infant vaccination increased slightly after the sharp relapse in 1960.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination**

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old children which was inaugurated in 1955 was continued during the year. A further 475 children were vaccinated.

### **Tuberculosis**

During the year 11 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 9 male, 2 female, were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from another area.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the second table. No deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the re-housing of tuberculous applicants, one such case was re-housed during the year.

**TABLE (A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION****Yearly Numbers of Children Protected**

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673
1958	446	55	501	440
1959	478	14	492	532
1960	543	232	775	1577
1961	597	71	668	1157

**TABLE (B) NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED**

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065
1957	96	1587	2189	1943	5815	535	1155
1958	125	1607	2033	2009	5774	628	1207
1959	155	1653	1753	1643	5204	767	1595
1960	164	1788	2138	2243	6333	630	1217
1961	192	1933	2071	2212	6408	704	1275



## TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
<b>1921-25</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	-
<b>1926-30</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	-
<b>1931-35</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	-
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	-
<b>1936-40</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	-
1943	27	4	18	-
1944	27	3	11	-
1945	47	2	19	1
<b>1941-45</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
1946	28	4	13	-
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	-
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
<b>1946-50</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
1951	39	-	10	-
1952	33	6	4	-
1953	30	6	4	-
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	-
<b>1951-55</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
1956	26	5	2	-
1957	30	3	2	-
1958	16	2	4	2
1959	22	4	1	-
1960	21	2	1	-
<b>1956-60</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
1961	15	-	-	-

# **TUBERCULOSIS.**

## **New Cases and Mortality during 1961.**

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE**  
**CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1961 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY**

	Number of Cases Notified at Ages			Wards																		
	All Ages	Males	Females	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Dysentery	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	433	252	181	6	21	37	58	64	239	3	3	—	1	—	1	10	38	20	71	21	158	115
Pneumonia	10	6	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	8	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	16	7	9	—	—	3	2	3	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	2	7

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1941

Disease	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Scarlet Fever	41	43	42	67	80	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6	3	6	2	3
Diphtheria	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	-
Pneumonia	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3	15	9	11	10
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21	15	24	17	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	-	-
Measles	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	325	390	435	47	456	158	367	312	297	3	433
Whooping Cough	83	41	285	43	33	70	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139	18	9	11	40	16
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-	-	19	17	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	3	-	-

**BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH**

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**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Eastleigh**

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1961, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough, Housing and Food Hygiene.

The extension of the sewer in Haig Road, Bishopstoke and the further progress with the extension of the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works, together with refuse disposal, rats and mice destruction, the use of caravans as temporary dwellings, the abatement of smoke emission and the control of noise nuisance, have been the principal problems dealt with by the Council during the year under review.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1961 was 301. The number of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations was 127, of which number 23 were found to be unfit for human habitation. The sixth year programme in the Council's ten year Slum Clearance Programme was confirmed by the Ministry by June, 1961, and the seventh year programme was commenced in December, 1961, when the Medical Officer of Health made an Official Representation of the houses in the Common Road, Portal Road, Riverside and Spring Lane Clearance Areas. Action was also taken under the Rent Act, 1957, when seven applications for Certificates of Disrepair were dealt with. Sixty-eight applications for Standard Improvement Grants were also dealt with and further details of the housing work carried out during the year under review are contained in Section V. of the Report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1961 was 59,276, which was an increase of 7,447 compared with last year's figure of 51,829. The percentage of number of pigs slaughtered during the year found to be affected with Tuberculosis was .8 per cent. compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1951, when 37,383 were slaughtered in this area. A full report upon the Food Hygiene services is included in Section VI of this Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SECTION IV

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA****(a) Water**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1961 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular Bacteriological examinations have been made of both the raw and treated water.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply of water to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service-reservoirs :

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.



## Bacteriological Analyses Treated Water

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1961	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply	78	78	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	78	76	2 A	Nil
River Itchen Supply	78	77	1 B	Nil

A.—Faecal organisms present in these samples. Check samples were taken immediately and were found to be clear.

B.—No Faecal organisms present in this sample.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

## Bacteriological Analyses— Raw Water

Source of Samples	Number of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 ml.					
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	More than 10 present	More than 100 present	More than 1000 present
Otterbourne Well	52	10	14	15	10	3	—
Twyford Well	52	51	1	—	—	—	—
River Itchen Intake	52	—	—	—	1	43	8
Faecal Coli present in :							
35 samples of Otterbourne Well Water							
52 samples of River Itchen Water							
None of the samples of Twyford Well Water							

- (iii) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subject, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of Sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters. This treatment removes all forms of contamination from the raw water.
- (v) The number of houses supplied as at 31st December, 1961, was 11,782. There were no supplies by standpipe.



# **Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh**

Samples taken in August, 1961.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
<b>GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.</b>			
Total Solids .....	292	239	205
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO <sub>2</sub> .....	1.5	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. .... *	0.073	* 0.06	* 0.097
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N. ....	0.003	0.012	0.031
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N. ....	Nil	0.015	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen, as N. ....	4.0	6.0	2.8
Hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (Wanklyn's) ....			
Temporary .....	135	121	92
Permanent .....	49	39	39
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, at 80°F.) ....	0.05	Nil	0.33
Alkalinity, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	165	133	116
Free Chlorine .....	* 0.40	* 0.30	* 0.35
Reaction, pH .....	7.5	7.9	8.0
<b>MINERAL ANALYSIS.</b>			
Calcium, as Ca .....	68	60.0	50
Magnesium, as Mg .....	3.36	2.4	2.9
Carbonate, as CO <sub>3</sub> .....	99	80	70
Sulphate, as SO <sub>4</sub> .....	8.4	9.1	14.7
Nitrate, as NO <sub>3</sub> ....	17.7	26.6	12.4
Iron .....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead .....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc .....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper .....	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates .....	Absent	Absent	Absent

\* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) **Water Supply**

All inhabited houses within the Borough are provided with a supply of main water.

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage**

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems.

In the centre of the town all the older houses are on the "Partly Combined" system, the storm water from the front part of the houses being discharged into the surface water sewers via pavement channels and street gullies, the storm water from the backs of the properties being discharged into the foul water sewers via the sink waste gullies.

In the older portion of Chandler's Ford the whole of the storm water is discharged into the foul sewers and in times of heavy rainfall, a large amount of surface water is discharged into the foul water sewers. To alleviate the pressure on the sewers, a relief trunk sewer from Chandler's Ford to Chickenhall was laid in 1955 and a further relief sewer from Merdon Avenue to Park Road was completed during the year under review.

Further progress is still being made with the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works Extension Scheme and the work of sewerage Haig Road is now completed. This has enabled a further twenty-three houses formerly using cesspools to be provided with main drainage.

During the current year the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the department:

Drains inspected .....	73
Drains tested .....	42
Drained to sewer .....	23
Drains repaired or reconstructed .....	9
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired .....	5
Inspection chamber provided or repaired .....	3
F.A.I. fixed .....	2
New gullies provided .....	4
New covers fitted .....	1

(d) **Closet Accommodation**

The majority of the premises within the Borough boundary are on the water carriage system, except in the outlying and unsewered areas where there are 43 houses still using the conservancy system, thirty-one of which are in the "Stoke Common" area.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the department during the year:

New waterclosets provided complete .....	12
New watercloset basins provided .....	9
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed .....	6
W.C. compartments rebuilt .....	2
W.C. compartments repaired .....	5
W.C. compartments cleansed .....	2

### (e) Public Cleansing

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand pit at Fair Oak and a worked out gravel pit at Hiltingbury.

The face of the tips are treated during the summer months to prevent, as far as possible, nuisance from flies and crickets and each tip is treated periodically to prevent infestation by rats.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

Three complaints were received during the year regarding the tipping of refuse at Fair Oak. One complaint was in respect of some burning rubber placed on a privately owned tip adjoining the Council's tip. The owner of the tip was contacted and the burning refuse was covered with sand and the nuisance abated.

The other two complaints alleged that the Council's tip was inadequately covered, but on each occasion no nuisance was found.

### (f) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1961, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of :

Drainage .....	392
Water Sampling .....	1
Refuse Collection .....	53
Refuse Disposal .....	147
Closet Accommodation .....	57
Public Conveniences .....	2
Keeping of Animals .....	42
Piggeries .....	35
Pet Shops Act .....	6
Offensive accumulations .....	66
Offensive Trades .....	4
Schools .....	6
Swimming Pools .....	41
Shops .....	75
Theatres and places of public entertainment .....	7
Factories with Mechanical Power .....	85
Factories without Mechanical Power .....	1
Outworkers' Premises .....	3
Rag Flock Premises .....	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	66
Rivers and Streams .....	62
Flood Relief Fund .....	59
Insect Pests .....	97
Verminous Premises .....	5
Dirty and Insanitary Premises .....	13
Overcrowding .....	10
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses .....	100
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons .....	119
Infectious Diseases .....	331
Food Poisoning Investigations .....	6
Clean Air Act .....	10

Smoke Observations .....	116
Petroleum Stores .....	111
Noise Abatement .....	119
Carbide of Calcium Stores .....	1
Rats and Mice Destruction .....	5,431
Interviews .....	417
Miscellaneous .....	147
	<hr/>
	8,248
	<hr/>

### (g) Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served .....	68
No. of Informal Notices complied with .....	64
No. of Statutory Notices served .....	8
No. of Statutory Notices complied with .....	9

### (h) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps .....	5
Choked or defective drains .....	128
General housing defects .....	37
Dampness .....	22
Overcrowding .....	3
Premises infested with vermin .....	3
Dirty Premises .....	2
Premises infested with rats or mice .....	396
Insect Pests .....	106
Keeping of Animals .....	12
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse .....	7
Defective dustbins .....	5
Refuse Tips .....	3
Noise Nuisances .....	8
Miscellaneous .....	31
	<hr/>
	768
	<hr/>

### (i) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1961 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows:

(i) As a result of informal action .....	1,034
(ii) As a result of statutory action .....	89
	<hr/>
	1,123
	<hr/>

**(j) Factories**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises.

**1. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities - -	9	1	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority -	148	85	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) - -	11	-	-	-
Total -	168	86	-	-

**2. Outwork**

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-



### (k) **Shops**

During 1961, seventy-five visits were paid to shops, no informal notices were served and none complied with.

### (l) **Smoke Abatement**

During the year under review, the number of Industrial premises which burn raw coal was reduced by one, when a change from coal to oil fuel was made.

In addition, old plant in the Works of British Railways has been replaced by plant having an oil fired furnace which resulted in a reduction of the number of temporary exemptions under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act granted to British Railways from five to four.

At the latter end of the year, a number of occupiers of Railway owned houses wrote to the Council regarding smoke, fumes and noises from the Railway Works and Running Sheds. The tenants were met by representatives of the Health Committee, following which discussions took place with the Manager of the Works and the Motive Power Superintendent, but owing to the position of these cottages, which is between the Carriage Works and the Running Sheds, the environment of these cottages will never be completely satisfactory.

### (m) **Noise Abatement**

With the coming into force of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, noise nuisances became statutory nuisances for the purpose of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Several complaints have been received regarding noises during the year, and where complaints have been found to be justified, informal action has resulted in the abatement of the nuisances.

### (n) **Rats and Mice**

The Rodent Control section of the Department continued with its work under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The normal quarterly surveys and treatments were carried out at three Hospitals, two timber yards, the Road Services Depot, two Agricultural Plant Depots, and various schools.

The co-operation with the Railway Authorities was maintained, and as in previous years the Council's service was available for surveys and treatments. Eighteen treatments were given to various sections of railway premises during the year.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a test baiting was carried out in the sewers found to be infested and subsequently treated following test in 1960.

No takes were recorded.

All Council establishments were inspected during the year, and treated as follows:—

Council Tip, Fair Oak .....	Three times for rats
Council Tip, Hiltingbury .....	Four times for rats
Chickenhall Sewage Works .....	Four times for rats
Oakmount Road Sewage Works .....	Twice for rats
Shakespeare Road Depot .....	Three times for rats
	Once for mice
Fleming Park Pavilion .....	Once for rats

Meetings of the Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee at Fareham were attended in January and July, and the opportunity was taken to invite the attendance of a member of the Railway Commission's Eastleigh staff.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice — .....	396
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice .....	1,259
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected .....	886
(d) Number of premises treated for rats .....	824
(e) Number of premises treated for mice .....	62
(f) Number of visits made for this purpose .....	5,431

#### (o) **Camping Sites**

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, affected seven caravan sites within the area. Applications forms for site licences were obtained and sent to site owners by the Department on the 14th September, 1960, and were returned by the end of October, after which the siteowners were asked to agree to the period of two months within which a site licence must be issued being extended to six month, a suggestion to which they all agreed.

On the 29th November, 1960, the Borough Town Planning Assistant, Mr. Barden, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, inspected the caravan sites and agreed on the recommendations which should be made to the Town Planning and Public Health Committees.

After several meetings of these Committees it was decided to licence one site, close one site and rehouse the occupier, and run down the remaining five by natural wastage after the expiration of the existing limited planning permissions.

#### (p) **Bathing Pools**

An open air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public.

The pool has a capacity of approximately 200,000 gallons, providing in its length a water depth of from 3 to 7 feet. The pool is filled with chlorinated water from the Southampton Corporation's main.

At the latter end of June, the new Paterson Purification Plant came into use, replacing the former hand application of a chlorine dose.

The water is circulated at the rate of 37,500 gallons per hour, being drawn from the deep end of the Pool through a strainer box to remove grosser impurities, thence through a horizontal pressure filter for final filtration. Chlorine is injected into the water on the suction side of the circulating pump, the circulation being completed by the delivery of the filtered and sterilised water to the shallow end of the pool. A suction sweeper is provided for the cleansing of the floor of the pool.

During the year, twenty-one samples of the pool water were taken for bacteriological examination. Three samples—taken before the installation of the new plant—shewed evidence of coliform contamination.

The bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Club ground was also visited regularly, and sixteen samples of the water were submitted for analysis. Three samples gave indication of contamination early in the season, and an adjustment of the sterilisation dosage resulted in a succession of satisfactory samples.

At the beginning of July, a bathing pool was opened at the Shakespeare Road Primary School. The first batch of three samples taken proved unsatisfactory, but after plant adjustment, six samples taken subsequently gave very satisfactory results upon examination.

(q) **Offensive Trades**

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :

Blood Drying	Fat Extracting	Rag and Bone Dealing
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The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

(r) **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(s) **Houses Let in Lodgings**

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(t) **Rag Flock**

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(u) **Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936**

During the year 55 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 146,262 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

## SECTION V

## HOUSING

## Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

## STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:—						Total
(1)	By the Local Authority :					
	(a)	New permanent houses	.....	.....	.....	50
	(b)	Temporary buildings	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(2)	By other Local Authorities					Nil
(3)	By other bodies and persons					251

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	193
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	966
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.....	.....	.....	127
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....	.....	.....	622
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation					23
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation					59

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers						77
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

## A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs					3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :					
	(a)	By owners	.....	.....	.....	2
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	1
	(c)	Outstanding at 31st December, 1961	.....	.....	.....	Nil

## B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied					5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :					
	(a)	By owners	.....	.....	.....	5
	(b)	By occupiers	.....	.....	.....	Nil
	(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	.....	.....	.....	1
	(d)	Outstanding at 31st December, 1961	.....	.....	.....	Nil



*C. Proceedings under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 24 of the Housing Act, 1957 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	12
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an Undertaking was accepted from the owners .....	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ....	Nil

*D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :*

(1) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(2) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the parts of buildings or underground rooms having been rendered fit .....	Nil

**4. Housing Act, 1957—Part IV.:**

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	Nil
(b) Number of families dwelling therein .....	Nil
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	Nil
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	Nil
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	3
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	24
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
(5) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions ..	Nil

## **Housing Repairs**

Fifty-nine complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during the year 1961. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and fifty-eight informal notices were served during the year under review. In three cases only was it found necessary to resort to formal action under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, and work in default of the owner was executed by the Council in one instance.



A summary of the housing repairs and improvements carried out during 1961 is as follows :

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed .....	55	6
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed .....	16	5
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed .....	29	3
External walls repaired or renewed .....	34	6
Window and door arches repaired .....	17	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed .....	19	—
Damp-proof course provided or repaired .....	4	—
Wall cavities cleaned out .....	13	7
Rendering to external walls .....	5	1
Permanent ventilation provided .....	3	—
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided .....	8	1
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired .....	9	1
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed .....	5	2
Refuse receptacle provided .....	7	5
Fuel store provided .....	—	—
Ceiling plaster repaired .....	56	8
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated .....	33	6
Waterproofing of internal walls .....	13	1
Wall plaster repaired .....	55	10
Walls cleansed and redecorated .....	49	6
Floors repaired or renewed .....	31	2
Sub-floor area concreted .....	1	—
Windows repaired or renewed .....	52	6
Window fasteners renewed .....	14	—
Sashcords renewed .....	22	2
Doors repaired or renewed .....	25	4
Door frames repaired or renewed .....	16	—
Door furniture renewed .....	20	—
Firegrates /ranges provided or renewed .....	16	1
Hearths repaired or renewed .....	7	1
Stairs repaired or renewed .....	3	—
Handrails provided to staircase .....	4	—
Ventilated food-store provided .....	33	—
Food-store repaired or improved .....	1	2
Bathing accommodation provided .....	38	—
Wash-hand basin provided .....	48	—
Water service repaired or renewed .....	3	—
Water supply provided .....	—	—
Hot water supply provided .....	58	—
New sink provided .....	10	—
New sink waste and trap provided .....	9	1
Artificial lighting provided .....	2	—
	833	87

## Certificates of Disrepair

During the year 1961 some sixty-two visits were made by the Public Health Staff in carrying out duties under the Rent Act, 1957, the summary of which is shown below:

### Part I.—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	7
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	7
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) in respect of all defects	5
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	5
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(6) Number of certificates issued	3

### Part II.—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	7
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	6

## Improvement Grants

During the year under review the Public Health Staff made 233 visits in connection with applications for improvement grants, which were dealt with as follows:—

(1) Number of applications for Standard Grant received	68
(2) Number of Standard Grants approved	64
(3) Number of applications refused	3
(4) Number of applications deferred	Nil
(5) Number of applications changed to application for Discretionary Grant	Nil
(6) Number of applications withdrawn	1
(7) Number of applications outstanding at 31st December, 1961	2

In respect of the three applications refused during the year 1961, all three refusals were on the grounds that the properties in question were already provided with the five standard amenities.

During the year under review, three applications for Discretionary Grant were approved in respect of improvements to properties in the area.

## Slum Clearance

### Demolition Orders

The three houses, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Twyford Road, Eastleigh, in respect of which Closing Orders had been made on the 28th January, 1955, were demolished during the year 1961 in pursuance of Orders made on the 4th November 1960 which revoked the said Closing Orders and required the demolition of these houses.

On the 25th November, 1960, Demolition Orders were made in respect of the two houses known as Nos. 1 and 2, Boyatt Farmhouse, Boyatt Lane, Eastleigh, and these houses were demolished during the year under review, the occupants of one house being rehoused by the Council and those of the other house providing their own rehousing accommodation.

Demolition Orders were served upon the owner of Nos. 23 and 25 Grantham Road, Eastleigh, on the 4th April, 1960, and the Council rehoused the occupants. These properties with their sites were subsequently purchased by the Council and the premises demolished during the year 1961.

### **Consort Road, Pitmore Road, Twyford Road and School Lane Clearance Areas**

Thirteen families totalling forty-one persons, being the occupants of eleven of the seventeen houses in Consort Road, Pitmore Road and Twyford Road, Eastleigh, which were the subject of an official representation by the Medical Officer of Health submitted on the 13th October, 1960, have been rehoused by the Council during the year 1961 in pursuance of the "Borough of Eastleigh (Consort Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960", the "Borough of Eastleigh (Pitmore Road) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960" and the "Borough of Eastleigh (Twyford Road) Clearance Order 1960". The said Orders having been confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 21st July, 1961, the 17th July, 1961 and the 30th June, 1961, respectively.

The five houses in School Lane, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, which were also the subject of an official representation by the Medical Officer of Health submitted on the 13th October, 1960, were demolished by way of Demolition Orders served on the 7th February, 1961, and the occupants rehoused by the Council during the year under review.

### **Common Road, Portal Road, Riverside and Spring Lane Clearance Areas**

On the 7th December, 1961, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an official representation in respect of four houses in Common Road, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, three in Portal Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh and twelve in Riverside and Spring Lane, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh. The Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details at this time of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The foregoing was considered by the Public Health Committee, following which the Council resolved:—

- (i) that the report be received; and
- (ii) that draft orders relating to these areas be submitted at the next meeting.

### Verminous Premises and Articles

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority and during the year 1961 the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department:—

(1)	Number of houses inspected for vermin	.....	.....	237
(2)	Number of houses found to be verminous	...	.....	2
(3)	Number of rooms sprayed for vermin	.....	.....	2

Of the two houses found to be verminous, the first was found to be infested with fleas in one room only and the second with bugs in one room only.

The flea infested room was treated with an insecticide fume and the other room was treated with "Zaldecide". In both cases one treatment only was required. The houses were privately owned.



## SECTION VI

## FOOD HYGIENE

## Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

## (A) MILK

## (1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution.

The bulk of the milk sold is processed and bottled at central treatment plants outside the Borough, and conveyed to the two large storage and distribution Depots in the town.

A third dairy, situated in Chandler's Ford, processes, bottles and retails milk pasteurised by the "Holder" method.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough is farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk, distributed by two of the dairies from two farm sources only, and farm cartoned milk dispensed from automatic machines.

## (2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations:—

*Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959:*

Dairies registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Distributors registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61

*Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960:*

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence to use designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

## (3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.



(a) *Pasteurised Milk*

During the year one hundred and four samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken, eighty-one of which complied with the phosphatase and methylene blue test. The remaining twenty-three complied with the phosphatase test, but were declared void as far as the methylene blue test was concerned.

In this respect, the disqualification of these samples infers no discrepancy on the part of the milk. The Regulations governing the sampling and laboratory testing of milk require that samples shall be stored at atmospheric shade temperature at the laboratory for a prescribed period before the test is commenced. If, during this storage period, the shade temperature exceeds 70°F, the methylene blue test cannot be applied.

(b) *Sterilised Milk*

Thirty-four samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

This milk is supplied by a sterilizing and bottling establishment in the London area.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk*

Dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but the consumption of raw designated milk is now considerably diminished, the bulk of the milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds being consigned to the dairies in bulk for pasteurisation. The primary responsibility for the standard of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. During the year, two samples of farm bottled raw milk were taken, one of which complied with the methylene blue reduction test, the other sample being declared void with regard to the methylene blue reduction test.

One sample of cartoned milk was taken and this complied with the methylene blue reduction test.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants*

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean bottle count, reckoned as per pint bottle :

Not more than 600	.	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	.....	Unsatisfactory

Thirty-six bottles were examined and of these, twenty-four were reported as "Satisfactory," six as "Fairly Satisfactory" and six as "Unsatisfactory".

At the dairy concerned, the bottles are washed in a rotary washing machine, which, after having given certain trouble on its original installation, has been found to give satisfactory results. In the case of the six "unsatisfactory" bottles, an adjustment was found to be necessary in the caustic detergent used, after which satisfactory results were obtained.

## (B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

### (1) Slaughter-houses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughter-house Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughter-house in the Borough during the year namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

On the 29th April, 1961, the Board submitted its Report on the slaughtering establishments within its area to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A copy of the Report was forwarded to the Borough Council, and your Officers were pleased to note that the Bacon Factory appeared to compare favourably with the other slaughter-houses in the region as regards the works required to be carried out to bring it into full compliance with the stringent requirements of the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations.

The Report was accepted by the Minister, and 1st July, 1962, was fixed as the "appointed day" by which all slaughterhouses should be brought up to the required standard.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's Factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

The vacuum packing of bacon joints, sliced bacon, cheese and hams has been further developed.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

Number of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	.....	819
Number of carcasses examined :		
Bulls .....	.....	Nil
Bullocks .....	.....	Nil
Cows .....	.....	Nil
Heifers .....	.....	Nil
Calves .....	.....	Nil
		<hr/>
Sheep .....	.....	—
Pigs .....	.....	59,276
Horses .....	.....	—
		<hr/>
		59,276
		<hr/>

## (2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment, and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the same Act. The Regulations have been consolidated and amended by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which came into force on the 1st October, 1960. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1961:—

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	83
Fishmongers and poulterers - - -	43
Grocers - - - - -	201
Grocers and fruiterers - - - -	56
Bakehouses - - - - -	72
Dairies and milkshops - - - - -	113
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	107
Food preparing premises - - - -	84
Restaurants - - - - -	98
Shops, stalls and other premises -	91
Street Vendors' and Hawkers Carts -	7
Sampling visits - - - - -	134
Licensed Premises - - - - -	3
Miscellaneous Visits - - - - -	82
Total -	1,174

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, ten informal notices were served, and during the year four notices were complied with. Compliance with the notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works.

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Notices displayed	2	—
Watercloset compartments repaired or improved	2	—
Watercloset compartments cleansed	3	—
Sinks provided	1	—
Hot water supply provided	1	—
Drying facilities provided	1	—
Walls repaired	7	—
Walls cleansed	9	—
Ceilings repaired	4	—
Ceilings cleansed	7	—
	37	—

### (3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and fifty-two such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered eighteen. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

**TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS**

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	4	561	4	561
Part Carcases -	-	-	3	77	3	77
Heads - - -	-	-	197	2,296	197	2,296
Collars - - -	-	-	14	47	14	47
Plucks - - -	-	-	11	71	11	71
Whole Inwards -	-	-	343	3,858	343	3,858
Skirts - - -	-	-	8	8	8	8
Kidneys - - -	-	-	8	2	8	2
Lungs - - -	-	-	1	2	1	2
Hearts - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1
Totals -	-	-	590	6,923	590	6,923







**TABLE III**  
**CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND**  
**CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	59,276	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	59,276	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	140	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - -	-	-	-	-	17,001	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticeri -	-	-	-	-	28.1%	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - -	-	-	-	-	486	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	.8%	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV

## OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Description	Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
Steak - - - - -	Abscess - - - - -	12
8 tins Ground Nuts - - -	Contaminated with Acid	784
24 jars Jam or Marmalade -	Damaged - - - - -	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 jars Pickle - - - - -	do. - - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 tin Comminuted Orange -	do. - - - - -	7
1 tin Syrup - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1
1 jar Malt Extract - - -	do. - - - - -	1
1 Pig's Carcase - - - - -	Decomposition - - -	161
Imported Pigs' Kidneys -	do. - - - - -	14
Sausages - - - - -	do. - - - - -	19
4 lgs Lamb - - - - -	do. - - - - -	118
Steak - - - - -	do. - - - - -	14
Corned Beef - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jellied Veal - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1
Luncheon Meat - - - - -	do. - - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Meat Pies - - - - -	do. - - - - -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
48 tins Imported Frozen Egg -	do. - - - - -	1,644
Dog Fish - - - - -	do. - - - - -	14
40 boxes Cucumbers - - -	do. - - - - -	540
1 tin Marmalade - - - - -	Fermented - - - - -	4
14 boxes Coconut Mallows -	I.D. Suspect - - - -	94
Sausages - - - - -	Mouldy - - - - -	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ham and Tongue - - - - -	do. - - - - -	8
65 Meat Pies - - - - -	do. - - - - -	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Cheesc - - - - -	do. - - - - -	95
1 jar Pickle - - - - -	do. - - - - -	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 packet Dried Fruit - - -	do. - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biscuits - - - - -	do. - - - - -	8
Madeira Cake - - - - -	do. - - - - -	11
Sausages - - - - -	Sour - - - - -	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sausage Meat - - - - -	do. - - - - -	4
4 jars Pickled Onions - - -	do. - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
316 tins Imported Canned Meat -	Unsound or Unwholesome	1,510
51 tins Fish - - - - -	do. - - - - -	32
266 tins Vegetables - - - -	do. - - - - -	585 $\frac{1}{4}$
1,171 tins Fruit - - - - -	do. - - - - -	5,530
9 tins Soup - - - - -	do. - - - - -	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
29 tins Evaporated Milk - -	do. - - - - -	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins Condensed Milk - - -	do. - - - - -	1
6 tins Cream - - - - -	do. - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 tins Milk Pudding - - - -	do. - - - - -	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 tins Jam or Marmalade - -	do. - - - - -	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin Breakfast Spread - - -	do. - - - - -	7
3 tins Syrup - - - - -	do. - - - - -	4
10 Miscellaneous Items - - -	do. - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Weight -		11,417

#### (4) Meat Marketing

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

#### (5) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

#### (6) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	5
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	124
For storage only of ice-cream	.....	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.....	45
		<hr/> 175 <hr/>

The above figures show an increase of seven in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only one of the premises registered for manufacture, was ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

#### (7) Ice-cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows:—

##### WITHIN DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers:— 1

Number Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
26	23	3	—	—	Grade 1 88.5	} 100.0
					Grade 2 11.5	
					Grade 3 —	
					Grade 4 —	

## OUTSIDE DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers: 5

<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grading</i>							<i>Percentage</i>
	1	2	3	4				
9	9	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	{	100.0
					Grade 2	—		
					Grade 3	—		
					Grade 4	—		
9	9	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	{	100.0
					Grade 2	—		
					Grade 3	—		
					Grade 4	—		
13	13	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	{	100.0
					Grade 2	—		
					Grade 3	—		
					Grade 4	—		
6	6	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	{	100.0
					Grade 2	—		
					Grade 3	—		
					Grade 4	—		
2	2	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	{	100.0
					Grade 2	—		
					Grade 3	—		
					Grade 4	—		

**Note.**—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which calls for further investigation.





